



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE**  
**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE** : PSY 204  
**COURSE TITLE** : Introduction to Social Psychology (Final)  
**LECTURER(S)** : Mrs. Fiona Noel-Charlery  
**DATE** : December 11, 2024  
**TIME** : **1 pm**  
**DURATION** : 1 1/2 hours  
**STUDENT ID #** : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS**

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

**Instructions:**

This paper consists of **forty** multiple choice questions. You are to answer all questions.

**Total Marks: 40**

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION I: Select the most appropriate answer. (1 mark each)**

1. When you were eight years old, chances are you were best friends with someone who lived on your block. Social psychologists would attribute this to:
  - A. The effects of attitude similarity
  - B. Your uniquely similar interests
  - C. Matched levels of physical attractiveness
  - D. The propinquity effect
  
2. According to self-evaluation maintenance theory, romantic jealousy is likely to result when your partner's romantic interest is someone else:
  - A. Threatens the self-defining image that you are a sexually desirable person
  - B. Threatens the loss of potentially large investments in your relationship
  - C. Triggers a disturbing reassessment of your comparison level
  - D. Embarrasses you in the presence of your acquaintances
  
3. Social exchange theory maintains that people are happiest with relationships when:
  - A. The perceived rewards of the relationship are equal to the perceived costs of the relationship.
  - B. The rewards and costs a person experience are roughly equal to the rewards and costs of the other person in a relationship.
  - C. The actual rewards and costs of the relationship exceed the expected rewards and costs
  - D. The perceived rewards of the relationship outweigh the perceived costs of the relationship
  
4. People are likely to remain committed to an intimate relationship even if they are dissatisfied with it and even if alternative relationships look promising if:
  - A. They suffer from low self-esteem
  - B. They have a high comparison level
  - C. They have benefited from the relationship in the past
  - D. They have invested heavily in the relationship

5. The comparison level for alternatives is based on:
  - A. Perceptions of the level rewards and punishments received from your primary caregiver during infancy.
  - B. Perceptions of the level of rewards and punishments others are receiving in their present relationships
  - C. Expectations about the level of rewards and punishments others would receive if they were sharing a relationship with your partner
  - D. Expectations about the level of rewards and punishments you would receive if you were in a different relationship.
  
6. When the rewards and costs a person experiences and the contributions he/she makes to the relationship are roughly equal to the rewards, costs, and contributions of the other person, the relationship is:
  - A. Equitable
  - B. Communal
  - C. Intimate
  - D. Passionate
  
7. In a happy communal relationship, partners believe that equity:
  - A. Is of no importance
  - B. Should exist at any given time
  - C. Will be maintained in the long run
  - D. Requires close monitoring at all times
  
8. The old adage that says “opposites attract” is reflected in the:
  - A. Complementarity hypothesis
  - B. Social exchange theory
  - C. Triangular theory of love
  - D. Investment model
  
9. Perhaps the single most important determinant of whether we will like someone is whether:
  - A. That person is similar to us
  - B. We believe that person likes us
  - C. We believe that person is physically attractive
  - D. That person is familiar to us

10. When you were eight years old, chances are you were best friends with someone who lived on your block. Social psychologists would attribute this to:

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11. In their study of “blind dates” Elaine Hatfield and her colleagues (1968) found that an individual’s desire to date his or her partner again was best predicted by the partner’s:

- A. Physical attractiveness
- B. Dominance and sensitivity
- C. Complementary personality traits
- D. Intelligence

12. Psychologist examining close intimate relationships from the perspective of social exchange theory have found that:

- A. Rewards are always important to the outcome of intimate relationships
- B. Costs are always important to the outcome of intimate relationships while rewards become increasingly important overtime
- C. Both rewards and costs are equally important at the start of intimate relationships
- D. Social exchange theory does not adequately explain why intimate relationships endure.

13. Which of the following behaviors best demonstrates instrumental aggression?

- A. Shooting clay pigeons with a shotgun
- B. Intentionally tripping a classmate during recess
- C. Running a stop sign, thereby causing an accident
- D. Holding up a clerk while robbing a convenience store

14. If you are feeling angry with someone, what is the not effective way to deal with your anger?

- A. Keep your feelings to yourself
- B. Express your anger in an aggressive manner
- C. Observe violence among others
- D. Calmly indicate that you are feeling angry and explain why

15. Evidence that people find it easier to aggress toward those they have dehumanized suggests that people will find it difficult to aggress toward people who:
- A. They feel empathy toward
  - B. Are dissimilar to them
  - C. Have not provoked them
  - D. Model aggressive behavior
16. Which of the following best summarizes the effects of viewing sexually explicit material on aggression toward women?
- A. Viewing sexually explicit material, in and of itself, increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior toward women
  - B. Viewing materials that combine sex with violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior toward women
  - C. Viewing materials that combine sex with violence appears to be harmless
  - D. Viewing nonviolent material that depict women as objects increases the likelihood of aggression toward women
17. The theory that predicts you will act with the intention to hurt others when you are thwarted from attaining a goal is called:
- A. Social learning theory
  - B. Cathartic aggression theory
  - C. Frustration-aggression theory
  - D. Deprivation theory
18. Pennebaker (1990) suggests that the beneficial effects of “opening” up and talking about one’s feelings are the result of:
- A. Blowing off steam
  - B. Increased insight and self-awareness
  - C. Revealing one’s dependency on others
  - D. Increased empathy with others
19. According to the social cognition approach, stereotypes result:
- A. As the inevitable by-product of the way we process and categorize information
  - B. Form the breakdown of once normal cognitive processes
  - C. From conflicts that exist between groups when resources are limited\
  - D. When individuals adhere to norms which foster prejudice

20. Individuals emotionally involved in their beliefs about a target group are not likely to be persuaded by opposing arguments because:

- A. Such individuals have amassed a large number of arguments to defend their position
- B. Attitudes based on emotions are not affected by logical arguments
- C. Arousal caused by emotional involvement interferes with normal cognitive processing
- D. They are unable to process arguments and must rely on less persuasive peripheral cues

21. Once formed, stereotypes:

- A. Easily change when contradictory information is encountered
- B. Develop into more elaborate and complex categories
- C. Deteriorate unless challenged by contradictory information
- D. Are resistant to change on the basis of new information

22. Illusory correlations are especially likely to be found between minorities and unrelated events because minorities are:

- A. Powerless
- B. Outspoken
- C. Distinctive
- D. Victimized

23. Findings that people's prejudices change when they move to areas where norms are more or less prejudicial support the notion that prejudice is largely the result of:

- A. Social cognition processes
- B. An inheritable factor
- C. Competition
- D. Conformity

24. To demoralized frustrated Germans who blamed Jews for troubles in Germany following World War I, the Jews provided a convenient:

- A. Minimal group
- B. Scapegoat
- C. Out-group
- D. Stereotype

25. It is likely that witnesses to real crimes will give inaccurate testimony because:
- A. Eyewitnesses feel that criminals will seek revenge for testimony that convicts them
  - B. Emotions experienced while witnessing the crime will be evoked during testimony and interfere with recall
  - C. Crimes usually occur under the very conditions that make acquisition difficult
  - D. Arousal interferes with the storage of memories
26. A cognitive process where memory for an event becomes distorted by information that is encountered after the event becomes distorted by information that is encountered after the event is called:
- A. Acquisition
  - B. Storage
  - C. Retrieval
  - D. Reconstructive memory
27. Which of the following is the most effective means of avoiding the effects of pretrial publicity:
- A. A change of venue
  - B. Instructions by the judge to disregard such publicity
  - C. The voir dire process
  - D. A strong defense attorney
28. Since jurors decide upon a “best story” to explain the evidence, a good lawyer would present her witnesses:
- A. In order of ascending credibility
  - B. In order of descending credibility
  - C. In a manner which reveals the order of the events as they occurred
  - D. In a manner which leads to a startling and dramatic revelation
29. Joe believes he has nothing to lose by taking a polygraph test in order to be considered for a part-time sales job at a local pharmaceutical company. In fact, the probability that Joe will mistakenly identified as a liar even though he tells the truth is:
- A. 2%
  - B. 5%
  - C. 15%
  - D. 35%

30. Lindsay et al. (1981) found that participants who viewed the videotaped cross examination of an eyewitness to a staged calculator theft:

- A. Overestimated the accuracy of eyewitnesses
- B. Did not rely heavily on eyewitness testimony
- C. Allowed their biases to distort the testimony of eyewitnesses
- D. Made source misattributions regarding the eyewitness

31. Stress is the:

- A. State of pessimism that results from attributing a negative event to stable, internal, and global causes
- B. Inability to control the outcomes of one's efforts
- C. Awareness of heightened physiological arousal
- D. Negative feelings and beliefs that occur whenever people feel they cannot cope with demands from their environment

32. If Ken believes that he flunked his English test because he's lazy and lacks intelligence, he is attributing his failure to \_\_\_\_\_ causes:

- A. External, unstable, and specific
- B. Internal, stable, and global
- C. External, stable, and specific
- D. Internal, unstable, and global

33. Cultures that stress \_\_\_\_\_ suffer less from stress-related diseases:

- A. Interdependence
- B. Independence
- C. Individualism
- D. Competition

34. The unforeseen tragic results of Schulz (1976) nursing home study suggest that institutions which strive to give their patients a sense of control should ensure that:

- A. Patients are not overwhelmed by responsibilities
- B. Patients will not have to relinquish that control
- C. Certain restrictions on the amount of control are enforced
- D. Decisions are made for patients who do not want control

35. Langer and Rodin (1976) found that nursing home residents were happier, more active, and lived longer when:
- A. They were provided with interesting movies to watch
  - B. Their surroundings were beautified with plants
  - C. They were given responsibility and control over decisions
  - D. The staff made potentially stressful choices for them
36. At recess, a boy can choose to play with one of four classmates. Which classmate should he AVOID if he wants to play a nonviolent game of basketball?
- A. Johnny, who tends to be aggressive and has just watched Mr. Rogers on television
  - B. Rich, who is generally not aggressive and has just watched a violent G.I. Joe cartoon on television
  - C. Sam, who tends to be aggressive and has just watched a violent G.I. Joe cartoon on television
  - D. Tim, who is generally not aggressive and has just watched Mr. Rogers on television
37. Which of the following are successful coping styles?
- A. "Opening up"
  - B. Becoming hostile and confrontational
  - C. Engaging social support
  - D. Both A and C
38. If you believe the cause of an event is due to things about you, such as your ability or effort, you are making a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ attribution:
- A. Specific
  - B. Internal
  - C. Stable
  - D. Global
39. It is likely that witnesses to real crimes will give inaccurate testimony because:
- A. Eyewitnesses feel that criminals will seek revenge for testimony that convicts them
  - B. Emotions experienced while witnessing the crime will be evoked during testimony and interfere with recall
  - C. Crimes usually occur under the very conditions that make acquisition difficult
  - D. Arousal interferes with the storage of memories

40. Someone who is motivated to tell a lie:

- A. Is likely to be caught by anyone
- B. Will be unable to conceal the lie as well as someone who lies casually
- C. Can usually get away with it
- D. Is likely to be caught only by experts in lie detection